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APPLICATION N	Ю.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/501,251		02/10/2000	Josef Theurer	THEURER-21	3590	
20151	7590	09/04/2002				
		REISEN	EXAMINER			
SUITE 32		-	WEST, JEFFREY R			
NEW YC	ORK, NY	10118		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				2857		
			DATE MAILED: 09/04/2002			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Ар	plication No		Applicant(s)	
		09	/501,251		THEURER ET AL.	
,	Office Action Summary	Ex	aminer		Art Unit	
e .			frey R. West		2857	
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun or Reply	nication appears	on the cove	er sheet with th	e correspondence addres	'S
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failt - Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN nsions of time may be available under the provision: SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this come period for reply specified above is less than thirty (3) Deriod for reply is specified above, the maximum source to reply within the set or extended period for reply reply received by the Office later than three months ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ICATION. s of 37 CFR 1.136(a). munication. 30) days, a reply within tatutory period will app y will, by statute, cause	In no event, how the statutory mi by and will expire the application	vever, may a reply be nimum of thirty (30) SIX (6) MONTHS fr to become ABANDO	e timely filed  days will be considered timely.  com the mailing date of this commu  NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nication.
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) f	led on 16 July 2	<u> 2002</u> .			
2a)⊠	This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	2b) This ac	tion is non-f	inal.		
3)□ Disposit	Since this application is in conditio closed in accordance with the praction of Claims					erits is
4)⊠	Claim(s) 1 is/are pending in the app	olication.				
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/a	ire withdrawn fro	om conside	ration.		
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠	Claim(s) 1 is/are rejected.					
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8)[	Claim(s) are subject to restrict	ction and/or elec	tion require	ement.		
Applicat	ion Papers					
9)[	The specification is objected to by th	e Examiner.				
10)🖂	The drawing(s) filed on <u>10 February</u>	<u>2000</u> is/are: a)∑	accepted c	or b)∏ objected	to by the Examiner.	
	Applicant may not request that any ob			-	• •	
11)	The proposed drawing correction file	d on is: a	)∏ approv	ed b) disapp	proved by the Examiner.	
	If approved, corrected drawings are re			tion.		
12) 🗌	The oath or declaration is objected to	by the Examin	er.			
Priority (	ınder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120					
13)🖂	Acknowledgment is made of a claim	for foreign prio	rity under 3	5 U.S.C. § 119	9(a)-(d) or (f).	
a)	☑ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:				J	
	1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority	documents hav	e been rece	eived.		
	2. Certified copies of the priority	documents hav	e been rece	eived in Applic	ation No	
* 0	3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Intersection attached detailed Office actions.	national Bureau	(PCT Rule	17.2(a)).	_	ıe
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim t			•		dication)
-	) $\square$ The translation of the foreign la	•	•	_		noadoll).
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim					
Attachmen	` '					
2) Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (F nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) P		4) [ 5) [ 6) [		ary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) al Patent Application (PTO-152	

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01)

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,493,499 to Theurer et al.

Theurer discloses a method of surveying a track (column 5, lines 62-66) comprising the steps of positioning a first and second measuring vehicle, the first measuring vehicle designed for mobility independent of the second stationary vehicle (column 4, lines 40-43), at end points of a track section to be measured (column 4, lines 15-18), determining the position coordinates of the second vehicle at the start of each measuring cycle with the aid of a GPS receiver, mounted on the stationary, second measuring vehicle (column 4, lines 7-9 and Figure 1), relative to a fixed reference known within a terrestrial coordinate system (column 4, lines 24-34), wherein the fixed reference may either be a track reference point (column 4, line 23) or a fixedly installed GPS reference station (column 8, lines 1-4), and setting up a reference line in the form of an optical measuring beam between an emitter mounted on the second measuring vehicle and a receiving unit mounted on the first measuring vehicle (column 7, lines 23-31).

Theurer also describes the steps of aligning the reference line with the first measuring vehicle on the basis of the determined position data (column 5, line 66 to column 6, line 9), advancing the first measuring vehicle along the line in the direction towards the second, stationary vehicle, by a predetermined distance and determining a displacement of the optical reference line perpendicular to a track direction, determining an absolute track location, as well as registering as a correction measurement value any change in position of the receiving unit mounted on the first measuring vehicle relative to the reference line (column 6, lines 30-34 and 50-56). Theurer also describes the process of repeating the movement and measurement steps until the first measuring vehicle is in close proximity to the second measuring vehicle, thereby surveying the track between the two end points (column 2, lines 1-8).

Theurer does not specify, however, placing the stationary calibrated satellite receivers (i.e. fixedly installed GPS reference stations) adjacent to the track section to be measured.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Theurer to include specifying that the stationary calibrated satellite receivers be adjacent to the track section to be measured, because the combination would have placed the stationary satellite receivers close to the mobile devices being tracked, allowing the mobile devices to be in the signal range of the stationary satellite receivers for a longer time, and therefore providing accurate tracking over a greater distance.

Further, although Theurer doesn't specifically describe determining the position coordinates of the emitter mounted on the stationary, second measuring vehicle, this limitation is not considered critical to the implementation of the invention since Theurer does describe the functionally equivalent method for determining the initial starting position coordinates of the second measuring vehicle using GPS data.

## Response to Amendment

3. Applicant's arguments filed July 16, 2002, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that "The amended claim 1 now recites that the method for surveying a track establishes the position of the laser emitter only at the beginning of each measurement cycle with the help of a GPS receiver mounted on the second, stationary measuring vehicle. The remaining process steps then use only a laser reference line and are completely independent of additional GPS measurements. Theurer ('499), on the other hand, discloses a track surveying system that relies entirely on GPS position data, without establishing a position reference from an optical reference line."

The examiner stands behind the previous rejection for the following reasons:

First, the amendment to claim 1 provided the new feature of "aligning the reference line with the first measuring vehicle on the basis of the position data determined with the aid of the GPS receiver mounted on the stationary, second measuring vehicle". The instant invention, as claimed, does not specify that the

process be implemented using the established reference line and be completely independent of additional GPS measurements. This argument is therefore not persuasive because the feature is not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Second, with respect to the applicants argument that Theurer ('499) doesn't establish a position reference from an optical reference line, the Theurer ('499) reference discloses setting up a reference line in the form of an optical measuring beam between an emitter mounted on the second measuring vehicle and a receiving unit mounted on the first measuring vehicle (column 7, lines 23-31) and aligning the reference line with the first measuring vehicle on the basis of the determined position data (column 5, line 66 to column 6, line 9), wherein the position data of the second vehicle is determined at the start of each measuring cycle with the aid of a GPS receiver relative to a fixed reference, either a track reference point (column 4, line 23) or a fixedly installed GPS reference station (column 8, lines 1-4), known within a terrestrial coordinate system (column 4, lines 24-34). Theurer ('499) also discloses that the GPS antenna and receiver be mounted on the stationary, second measuring vehicle (column 4, lines 7-9 and Figure 1). This description meets the claimed limitation, "aligning the reference line with the first measuring vehicle on the basis of the position data determined with the aid of the GPS receiver mounted on the stationary, second measuring vehicle."

## Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffrey R. West whose telephone number is (703)308-1309. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday, 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marc S. Hoff can be reached on (703)308-1677. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)308-7382 for regular communications and (703)308-7382 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-0956.

jrw August 27, 2002

> MARC S. HØFF SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800